

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Question in Congress.

There were some interesting proceedings on Monday last upon the Mexican question in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Chandler was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence between him and Lewis D. Campbell, late United States Minister to Mexico, and all correspondence with the successor of Mr. Campbell since his appointment. This inquiry looks bad for Mr. Otterbourg, and is evidently not intended as a compliment to the Secretary of State. Next, Mr. Sumner's resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the State Department for all information in its possession touching recent events in Mexico. Mr. Sumner said he expected to get the particulars of the arrest, trial, and execution of Maximilian, and also the proceedings in the case of Santa Anna, whose arrest and execution might possibly raise a question of international law. This resolution, therefore, was eminently proper, and we trust it will be freely and satisfactorily answered.

But Mr. Chandler had another resolution to offer, which, after reciting the exterminative decree of Maximilian and the massacres of Mexican Liberals committed under it, directs an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a report upon the facts. This is Mr. Chandler's way of proclaiming his approval of Maximilian's execution, and his resolution amounts to nothing more. It is not the business of the United States Senate, however, but of the Juarez Government, to make up a case justifying the killing of Maximilian. In the House, on the same day with the aforesaid proceedings in the Senate, Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a Mexican resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if certain outrages against international law and treaties, and others in violation of the rights of American citizens, do not "call for immediate and summary action on the part of this Government." Perhaps they do; but we suspect that Mr. Wood was inspired by the filibusters. Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution for an inquiry into the abduction of Santa Anna from an American vessel, accompanying which was a resolution broadly censuring the temporizing Mexican diplomacy of Mr. Seward, all of which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. From all these materials some definite action on the part of Congress in reference to the affairs of Mexico will most likely follow at the session of this Congress of October or December next. It is to be regretted that the two Houses, with the collapse of the Rebellion, did not at once settle this business as they could have done; but better late than never. General Grant's plan was then and still is the one thing needful for Mexico—active and decisive intervention.

General Butler's Resolutions.

The resolutions of General Butler, offered in the House, ordering a special committee of five members to proceed to an inquiry into the facts, circumstances, and conspirators concerned in President Lincoln's assassination, etc., and authorizing the committee to report a bill of grace and amnesty, in their discretion, to any party or parties having any personal knowledge of said conspiracy and conspirators and their proceedings, in consideration of giving all such knowledge to the committee, we think were wisely adopted. It is widely believed, and we are inclined to this opinion, that the assassin Booth and his immediate accomplices were but the instruments of more important conspirators at Richmond and elsewhere, and it is supposed that some of them may be smoked out by the offer of amnesty to some such Confederate, for example, as Surratt. In this view the investigation is not only proper, but it is demanded by every consideration of sound policy, in order that no stone may be left unturned in the efforts of the Government to reach the real contrivers of this assassination conspiracy, and the treasury and treasury agents from which the funds were supplied to Booth and his associate assassins.

Wanted—A Policy.

Mexico began the work of reconstruction with the civilized world arrayed against her. There is a morbid sentiment that might induce the execution of Maximilian, but with the exception of the *Evening Post*, the organ of Calcraft and Jack Ketch, we see no newspaper supporting the policy which directed his death. Even in Congress, which has always championed the cause of Liberalism, it has thus far been impossible to pass a resolution of congratulation to Mexico over her triumph. Had Maximilian been sent out of the country, we believe such a resolution would have been passed unanimously. Our own part in this disaster, thanks to an imbecile and purposeless policy, has been humiliating. Maximilian was executed in defiance of the United States. We asked the poor Santa Anna, an exile, and taken from an American ship, is either dead or under sentence of death. When America took a great Rebel from the deck of an English vessel, we were compelled to return him almost by the next mail. The defiance that we dared not to offer England, Mexico offers us. Our flag was no protection to Santa Anna; it was even trampled upon by the Mexican soldiers. Now we are told that it was Mr. Seward's intercession for the life of Maximilian that directly caused his death; that before the letter of the Secretary of State was received there was no intention of executing the Emperor; that upon his reception the Liberal army indignantly demanded that he should be slain, as if to teach our Government its impotence in interfering. If this be true, the humiliation is complete. The United States is pledged to oppose aggressive wars of European powers against American Republics; and for this reason we are held morally responsible for the conduct of the nations we protect. After Mr. Seward protested against the French occupation of Mexico, and obeying the national will, demanded the withdrawal of French troops, it is not strange that Europe expected that our influence would be used to restrain Mexico from such acts as the killing of prisoners of war, or that the United States should be denounced in the French Assembly as responsible for the death of Maximilian. There is little doubt that the United States could have saved the life of the Emperor, for the Mexican Republic owes its very existence to the sympathy of the American people with the Liberals. But for the attitude of the United

States, Napoleon would inevitably have finished his work. It is certain that the Liberals understand this, and that if Mr. Seward had shown as much energy in sending a United States Minister to Mexico as he did in recalling one from Austria, they might have been saved from this error. A mistake it was, for though we appreciate fully all the arguments in its favor—the order of October for the execution of captured Liberals as brigands, the stern lesson taught foreign usurpers—yet the young Republic is signally unfortunate in opposing itself to the spirit of all Christian nations. Mexico has gone back to the days of Orange and Rome, and crowned her victory with barbaric laurels. When we say that our action might have spared her this, we remember Mr. Campbell idling in New Orleans without orders, the United States absolutely unrepresented at the Liberal headquarters, and the subsequent appointment of an unknown foreigner to a position which none but an American statesman should fill. This is the pitiful policy which resulted in the deliberate refusal of the only boon we asked Mexico to grant—the lives of the vanquished. We gave her sympathies which were stronger in the end than armies, and yet Mr. Seward can obtain for us nothing in return but a trampled flag.

Congress and Reconstruction—Progress of the Work.

The prompt and withal moderate action of Congress is the best answer to those who impute to it a desire to disturb the settlement to be effected under the existing acts. It began by expressly limiting the work of the session to the removal of difficulties arising out of an erroneous interpretation of the law. It has steadily resisted attempts to disturb the limitation and to reopen the question of reconstruction. And the two bills now before it—one pushed through the House on Tuesday by Mr. Stevens under the pressure of the previous question, and the other still before the Senate under the pilotage of Mr. Trumbull—are evidence of the good faith with which both bodies are prepared to adhere to the terms of settlement now before the South.

By neither of the measures is any new issue raised, or any new condition imposed. They differ mainly in regard to the seat of absolute military authority—not as to the sufficiency or supremacy of the authority itself. Mr. Stevens' bill vests it in the military commanders, each of whom is left to decide for himself what is necessary, and to act on the dictates of his own mind; while Mr. Trumbull's bill makes the General of the Armies of the United States the final judge and, as it were, the supervisory officer in respect of suspensions, removals, and other details of the district commanders' operations. Practically, perhaps, the distinction would not materially alter the result; but the method proposed by Mr. Trumbull has the merit of securing uniformity of proceeding, and, moreover, harmonizes better with established military discipline. Aside from this difference—which will, no doubt, be readily adjusted by a conference—the two bills cover the same ground in a manner substantially the same. And though they play havoc with Mr. Stantley's superlative logic and construct certain instructions of the Executive, we are persuaded that they in no degree conflict with the popular estimate of the purposes contemplated by Congress in the enactment of the present law. They make the military the supreme power throughout the South pending the completion of the reconstruction process, and they give to the Registration Boards, acting on instructions from the district commanders, a wide latitude in determining the range of disfranchisement. In both respects, we think that Mr. Bingham is correct in claiming that they reflect the will of the represented States.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevens deemed it expedient to stifle debate. Despatch is desirable, but completeness of detail is yet more so, and the latter is possible only when an ample opportunity is afforded for analysis and suggestion. The rhetoric of Messrs. Brooks and Wood is valuable in this connection. As a contribution to their party record it may be well enough, and the force of some of their strictures is indisputable; but practically what does it amount to? It neither shakes the intentions of Congress nor perfects the measure as a means of reconstruction. It might, under certain circumstances, aggravate the difficulties to be encountered by the South, but by no possibility could it add to them.

For the same reason, we trust that Mr. Brooks' appeal to the President to do what an amendatory act will pass unheeded. The South has already suffered much too severely at the hands of those who profess to be its peculiar friends, and they will best show their friendship now by leaving the law to work out the will of Congress unobstructed. The maintenance of his consistency is not a consideration that can justify Mr. Johnson in renewing a contest in which his defeat would be inevitable. His conscience may demand some reservations, perhaps a protest, but for veto, with its irritation and the chance of temporary delay, there would be no excuse. Congress has surely a right to interpret its own enactments, and this is all which either Mr. Stevens or Mr. Trumbull just now proposes.

The President and the New Reconstruction Bill.

The action of President Johnson on the additional Reconstruction bill, which will be before him within a day or two, is of no practical consequence, since two-thirds of both Houses stand ready to repass it if it encounters his veto. He, of course, cannot sign it; the question is merely whether he will return it with his objections or passively allow it to become a law by keeping it the ten days allowed him by the Constitution for its consideration. If he wishes a troublesome Congress to disperse immediately to their homes, he will expedite their adjournment by a prompt veto. But if he thinks they have committed all the mischief of which they are capable, and that he is under less obligation to consult their convenience than his own dignity, he may as well retain the bill and allow it quietly to become a law by the lapse of ten days. In that case Congress would have to continue in session until the expiration of the time, as its adjournment would kill the bill as dead as an unsummoned veto. How Congress would employ itself meanwhile is not very easy to predict, constantly as its members would have to be slipped in and prevent its passage.

President Johnson, if he does not announce his purpose in advance, and if he decides upon a veto he will naturally take some time for its preparation; so that even as respects the continuance of the session, it is of little consequence whether he adopts the active or the passive method of dissent. This being the case, we think (without, of course, presuming to offer advice) that it would be quite as well to let the ten days pass without any further futile attempts to arrest the tyranny and folly of a headstrong Congress.

The additional bill, whatever may be the shape it finally assumes, cannot be really more objectionable than the original law. In fact, the former Reconstruction acts, as construed by President Johnson in his former vetoes, contain all the odious features which the new legislation seeks to enforce, so that no objection can be made to this bill which did not equally apply to the former bills as President Johnson understood them at the time of signing his veto messages. A veto directed merely against what is new in the additional bill would touch only on matters of detail intended to give effect to the animus clearly disclosed in the former acts, and denounced with suitable energy in the former vetoes. If Congress goes inside a State, and disfranchises its citizens, the enormity of the wrong is not a question of arithmetic relating to the number of the disfranchised, but to the right of Congress to interfere at all. It has just as clear a right to disfranchise everybody that it has to disfranchise anybody—that is to say, no right at all. Admitting the negroes to the suffrage is virtually disfranchising an equal number of the white citizens, since it nullifies their votes. The strength of the argument is against the principle of the original act. Once admit that Congress can go within a State and make or unmake voters, and you give up the whole case. If Congress may disfranchise, it may make the disfranchisement effectual. If Congress may annul State governments, it may displace their officers. The particular machinery or agencies by which it overrides the Constitution is of comparative trifling consequence. The fundamental objection is to the thing itself. The enormity of a murder is the same whether it is perpetrated with a pistol or with poison. We do not know, therefore, what new points can be made against the additional bill, important enough to render it worth while to interpose a veto which is certain to be overruled. The objection is not to the particular shape of the Devil's hoof or the particular twist in his horns, but to the Devil himself. The substitution of military despotism for republican government is in all shapes odious and abominable. We dare not refine on such subjects, lest we impair that honest and hearty abhorrence of the iniquity which is the spontaneous impulse of freemen. We care not whether these tools of tyranny, the interloping ex-regiments, take the oath of the applicant or examine other witnesses; what we object to is their standing to bar the gates of suffrage at all. We care not whether General Grant is made tyrant-in-chief, or whether each of the five petty tyrants is supreme in his own military district; what we object to is military tyranny itself, and the suppression of free institutions in the land of their birth. We do not see, therefore, that there is any urgent call for a new veto, unless the President covets the occasion to reiterate the honest indignation of a freeman at the overthrow of the public liberties.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

W. T. CALLE PROPRIETOR, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors tendered thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best market affords.

Fishing line and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises. All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY, PROPRIETOR, 525 10th St.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tide, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.
Johnson's celebrated Band is engaged. [627 10m]

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELFFER, ATLANTIC CITY.

Or No. 87 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is on the main avenue to the beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM HANSON, PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for permanent and transient guests, and entertainment of the various excursions to the island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and all of the best and most varied character.

COXLEY & HOOK, PROPRIETORS.

SEA BATHING-NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—Large and commodious hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. **AARON GARDNER, PROPRIETOR.**

A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET.

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doré. "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

GARDNER & FLEMING, COACH MAKERS, No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. \$30.00

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been tested by the most scientific and reliable tests, and have been found to be the most secure and reliable of any safe ever made. They are made of the finest materials, and are constructed by the most skillful workmen. They are fire-proof, burglar-proof, and water-proof. They are the only safe that can be trusted to protect your property in any emergency.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the protection of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last few years, and that the most secure and reliable of any safe ever made is now being tested by the most scientific and reliable tests, and have been found to be the most secure and reliable of any safe ever made.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hard steel, or any other material, and the other is the use of a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT V.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT VI.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT VII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT VIII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT IX.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT X.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XI.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XIII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XIV.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XV.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XVI.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XVII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XVIII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XIX.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been tested by the most scientific and reliable tests, and have been found to be the most secure and reliable of any safe ever made. They are made of the finest materials, and are constructed by the most skillful workmen. They are fire-proof, burglar-proof, and water-proof. They are the only safe that can be trusted to protect your property in any emergency.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the protection of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last few years, and that the most secure and reliable of any safe ever made is now being tested by the most scientific and reliable tests, and have been found to be the most secure and reliable of any safe ever made.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hard steel, or any other material, and the other is the use of a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT V.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT VI.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT VII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT VIII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT IX.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT X.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XI.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XIII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XIV.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XV.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XVI.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XVII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XVIII.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

FACT XIX.—The Lillie Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible to make a safe which would be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make, he immediately set to work to perfect a system of chilled iron plates, which are so constructed as to be impervious to fire, and to be able to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS

TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands

extant, and runs through the various months of 1865/66, and of this year, up to

present date.

Liberal discounts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As

Mr. Hannis is a practical workman, their PLATED

and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the

market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in

the country when he was the practical partner of the

late firm known as Hannis & Co., the goods can

be relied upon for quality and will recommend themselves

at the following hotels:—

GRAND HOTEL, Philadelphia.

LAUREL HOTEL, Philadelphia.

ANDERSON HOTEL, Philadelphia.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

various stock of the above goods, when parties may

be made to order of any given pattern, at short

notice. Manufacture, No. 35, 3rd St.

627 Chestnut St. Warehouse, No. 112, Chestnut St.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

No. 809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their

large and